

How do Respect accredited programmes contribute to the eradication or prevention of factors leading to the perpetration of intimate partner violence?

Hagemann-White 2009 review of research about violence against women, violence against children and sexual orientation violence

This review was carried out for the European Commission as part of a feasibility study to assess the possibilities, opportunities and needs to standardise national legislation on gender violence and violence against children; JLS/2009/D4/018. It comprises:

- research review,
- interactive models to understand relative factors influencing categories of violence,
- model for interventions to interrupt them.

Below are links

[Home web page of resources](#)

[Factor model](#)

[Path model](#)

Below is a table linking these to the range of state responses and the content of a Respect accredited programme.

Level		State interventions which could help to reduce, prevent or stop these factors	DVPP practice
Perpetration factor (number of * = relative strength of importance)			
Macro level: cultural, historical and economic structures of society	**Devaluing women	Legislation to limit or ban production/access to pornography, so-called “sexual entertainment” venues, degrading treatment, sexual harassment, discrimination at work and public life. Promotion of positive images and roles.	Yes. Thoroughly covered in programme content. Behaviour and attitudes challenged constructively. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>



MEN & WOMEN WORKING TOGETHER
TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Level	Perpetration factor (number of * = relative strength of importance)	State interventions which could help to reduce, prevent or stop these factors	DVPP practice
	**Masculinity	Similar to above – plus encouraging men to embrace positive role as father. Compulsory sex and relationships education in schools.	Yes. Men helped to think through when and how their idea of masculinity has been unhelpful. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	**Impunity	Ensure criminal and civil justice systems act consistently and do not allow excuses.	Yes. Programmes report recidivism to courts, child protection etc. <i>Accreditation standards B8, B9, D, E and F</i>
Meso level (organisations or institutions which regulate social life)	***Entitlement	Ensure that the criminal justice system does not unintentionally reinforce entitlement. Compulsory sex and relationships education in schools.	Yes. Thoroughly and constructively challenged. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	**Failed sanctions	Legislate, enforce and monitor impact of laws on abusive behaviour.	Yes. Programmes report recidivism to courts, child protection and contribute to multi-agency work, reviews of practice etc. <i>Accreditation standards B8, B9, D, E and F</i>
	**Honour codes	Enforce law consistently and do not allow so-called “honour” to be used as justification. Training for relevant professional to increase understanding.	Yes. Clear messages to men about unacceptability and illegality of abuse and violence. Staff trained to work cross-culturally and



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			to take a wide view of culture. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	**Poverty pockets	Do everything possible to end poverty and meet the requirements of the Child Poverty Act 2010 to eliminate child poverty by 2020.	Not directly.
	*Discrimination	Anti-discrimination and pro-equalities legislation	Yes. All forms of discrimination challenged. <i>Accreditation standard C</i>
Micro level – dynamics of face-to-face group: peers, family, classroom, workplace, etc. where social norms translated into practice	***Peer approval	Public awareness campaigns. Compulsory sex and relationships education in schools.	Yes. Clear value of the group process to help disrupt and shift this sense of peer approval. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	**Family stress	Family support; economic development	Yes. Helps to build men’s skills and understanding of family needs.
	**Stereotypes	Work in schools to challenge stereotypes	Changing attitudes to gender roles. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	*Rewards	Carry out public awareness and social change campaigns	Raising awareness of negative consequences. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>



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	*Opportunity	Ensure that orders/injunctions regulating access to adult/child are effective.	Reporting to child protection, family courts. <i>Accreditation standard B8 and B9, D, E and F</i>
Ontogenetic level – life histories, personal environment, development	***Poor parenting	Social care, vulnerable adults, parenting support, child protection	Some content reflecting on impact of abuse on own children and impact of own parents. <i>Accreditation standard E.</i>
	***Hostile or defensive masculinity	Ensure compulsory sex and relationships education in schools.	Yes –content addresses masculinity. <i>Accreditation standard B1 and B2</i>
	**Emotional dysregulation	Provide adequate mental health care.	Yes – some skills based work, some therapeutic approaches.
	**Stimulus abuse	Ensure provision of addiction treatment/prevention programmes.	Some – need for more joint work.
	*Early trauma	Ensure child protection is effective and child mental health services available.	Some programmes do, more needed.
	*Cognitive distortions	Ensure availability of CBT in mental health provision.	Yes – CBT is main technique